THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH JUNE.

WE QUOTE the following remarks from the *Englishman*. Our 'rising' generation should try to blot out the reproach to which it refers. "It is observed by the President (Dr. Mitra,) as a remarkable and regrettable fact that his fellow countrymen are not bearing their proper share in the work of the (Asiatic) Society, and that it has devolved chiefly upon Englishmen to carry the light of research into the dark places of Oriental scholarship. This is certainly a matter deserving of attention, and it is sincerely to be hoped that many of the younger students of the day will yet be influenced by the brilliant example of the veteran President, who would be regarded as an ornament of any society of the kind in the world, and who, during his 39 years' connexion with the Asiatic, has done much to redeem his country from the reproach to which he has given utterance."

A GREAT gold discovery is reported in the country between the Cuyuni and Maxurini rivers, Venezuela. Would the find affect the Silver market to any appreciable extent?

A JAPANESE has invented a way of weaving carpet with feathers. The feathers are reduced to a silky state by the use of chemicals, and then woven like ordinary cotton.

THE latest instance of red-tapeism will be read with interest. A mistake is made in the Controller-General's office at Lahore in the deduction of five pice more than the right amount in a pensioner's pension demand. To remedy this the whole machinery of two offices is set to work; a letter is written to the Treasury at Simla, where the pension is disbursed, informing them of the mistake, in a bulky cover costing three times the amount under reference. The Simla office intimates the same in a bulky envelope by post at a costs of two annas, to the pensioner, who is requested to send a receipt for the five pice. The whole transaction cost the Government about ten annas postage, besides a deal of clerical labour.

"THE sister of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who is in the first bloom of youth, hunts the lion and the stag in the wilds of Africa, and is often away for a month at a time on a hunting expedition. Her name is Bargash Said Medfid, and her idea of sport is analogous to that of Nimrod, handed down to us on the paintings of his palace which Layard discovered. The princess finished her equestrian education under a circus rider, who taught her to stand on the shoulders of men, standing one upon another on horse's or elephant's backs. She wears the brightest of bright habits and a broad brimmed hat, gay with colored feathers. Her Highness is a crack archer, javelinwoman, and shot. Above all she is a writer of no mean pretensions and will shortly bring out a work on Africa." In the language of medical prescriptions, we should say *quantum sufficit*.

AT a recent sale in New York autographs of literary men brought the following prices. A letter of Carlyle fetched £6. A letter of Samuel Taylor Coleridge went for 2-8, one by Dickens, a page and a half for 6; one by Irving, a page from "MS. of the life of Washington," for 10-16. A letter from Dr. Johnson to the Rev. Dr. Taylor brought £4, and one from Charles Lamb to Mr. Novello 6; two letters by Longfellow were bought for 3-8 and 3-12; and Lowell's manuscript of "The Fountain of Youth" for 5-4; one letter by Pope brought 2-12 and another by Wordsworth, an eight line poem 5-12. Among the generals and statesmen, Lafayette and Washington bore off the honors. Two of Washington's letters brought 10 pounds a piece, and two others 4-16, and 4, Lafayette in English to Alexander Hamilton, four pages, went for £20. Franklin's letter to Dumas, January 27, 1771 four pages, brought £14, and a good specimen of Webster 8. The signature of "the first gentleman of Europe," George IV, fell flat at 1-2, and Queen Victoria's at 1-12. A letter of Martha Washington, on the other hand, ran up to 30 pounds, the highest price of the sale.

"A VERY useful little reform," observes a correspondent "would be the abolition of the present Receipt Stamp and the substitution of the ordinary one anna postage stamp in its stead. Many persons carry postage stamps with them, while few are able to produce a receipt stamp when it is required, and much inconvenience and annoyance is often created by its absence. The inland revenue would suffer no loss by the change, and on the face of it, it would appear that much clerical work and the compilation of unnecessary statistics would be saved to the Postal Department every year by the proposed reform. The penny stamp in England is used both as a postage and as an inland revenue stamp and serves both purposes effectually to the satisfaction of the public. As the half anna stamp is the one most commonly used in India, a regulation should also be made that two of these stamps might be used on a receipt as substitutes for the one-anna stamp." Such small boons, as these suggested improvements, are, perhaps more appreciated by the public than the authorities are aware.

TUESDAY, 15TH JUNE.

"THE principal commercial languages of the world are: English, spoken by 100,000,000 people; Russian, 60,000,000; German, 50,000,000 Spanish, 60,000,000; French, 40,000,000, and Italian by 28,000,000."

THE Buddhist Archbishop in Burmah, in his interview with the *Times* correspondent at Mandalay, thus summed up the state of affairs in that country. "The so-called 'conquest' was a very easy matter, but it was the beginning of the business, not the end. The real conquest can hardly be said to have yet commenced, although with the arrival to the re-inforcements which have been hurried up from India a fresh departure will no doubt be made." The anarchy of the existing situation was very graphically described by the Archbishop. "The dacoits enter a village and plunder it. Then, as soon as the dacoits leave, the soldiers come to punish them, and the village is plundered again." It is the old story. What the grasshoppers spare, the caterpillars consume. The situation is such that one cannot help feeling sympathy for all parties in turn, but it is sheer anarchy for all that."

THE *Railway Service Gazette* is responsible for the following:—"Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Brooke of the Central Provinces Commission, has been degraded, inasmuch as he has been placed at the bottom of the list of Deputy Commissioners of the third class, after having served in the second class for years. The explanation of the extreme step that has been taken is this, and we challenge contradiction. At the request of the Begum, Colonel Brooke, who was then in England, was appointed British Resident of Bhopal. The high-handed treatment to which the Nawab-Consort had been subjected was known to him, and he promised that he would get an inquiry into His Highness's case. The letter was addressed to the Nawab Consort, but before he received it, the contents were known to Sir Lepel Griffin, and Colonel Brooke's appointment was immediately cancelled, and he has now been practically shelved. Political espionage as it prevails in Central India is of the most scandalous description, and its contempt for privacy has brought disgrace on an officer of exceptional ability and one of the best men in the service."

"SOME very painful statements were made in the House of Commons recently respecting what are termed 'non-intoxicating beverages.' The subject was brought under notice by Mr. B. Fletcher, who somewhat imprudently asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if his attention had been called to the fact that the Excise officers had interfered with and stopped the sale of "herb beer," and if he would state why there had been any interference with the manufacture and sale of this non-intoxicating beverage. Sir W. Harcourt explained that some of these so called "non-intoxicating beverages" are found, on being tested, to be considerably stronger than London porter. It has, he alleges, also been found that temperance drinks are popular in proportion to the number of degrees of proof-spirit they contain. These frightful revelations will fall like a bombshell in temperance circles. Perhaps it will even be discovered that non-intoxicating drinks are a prolific source of crime. It is sad to think, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that many a total abstainer may be unconsciously on the road to delirium tremens and many a home be drifting to misery and ruin by over-indulgence in ginger beer.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JUNE.

MARSHAL MACMAHON is writing his memoirs, as he told a reporter the other day. "Yes, yes, it is true that I am writing the story of my life, and it is also true that I am writing it for a limited circle only. I have grand-children, boys and girls, and I think of them when I write down my experiences. I have no intention of posing as a hero, but certain actions of my life may serve them as examples. That which, above all, I wish to point out is that my conduct has always been regulated by my conscience; and I wish to show my little ones that in cases where I have been blamed I had to act as I did, and when they read it again in after years I have no doubt that they will approve of my action." "Have you finished your memoirs already?" "Not yet; I have so much to tell. But, you see, the manuscript looks already quite respectable." With this MacMahon pointed to a bundle of manuscripts. "And you will not let me 'review' it for you?" "No, no; as I said before, the book is not for the public." "But at some future time, perhaps, one may hope—" "No, not even after my death. These are family papers—historical witnesses, which I hope will not fall into the hands of outsiders." If even they did as they surely will, much of the Marshall's conduct will, we are afraid, remain unexplained. How will he "explain" his country's betrayal?

KING THEEBAW'S rifle manufactory at Mandalay has been converted into stables. The fittest use beyond doubt.

THE *Official Gazette* of New York says:—"The course of study in the Law, Engineering, and Literature Departments of the Imperial University has been limited to three years, and in the Medical Department to four years." They waste a longer while in some departments in Bengal.

THE Russian paper *Nevosti*, pretends that war between Russia and China is inevitable. The disputes respecting the frontier have taken such a violent character, and the pretensions of China are so extravagant, that Russia's only possible answer, it says, is a declaration of war. The Chinese Government has concentrated 15,000 men, drilled by German officers in Manchuria. What truth is there in the report?

THE personal household of Queen Victoria is composed of over a thousand persons, costing a sum of £1,945,000. It consists of a Lord Steward, a Lord Chamberlain, a Master of the Horse, each with a salary of £10,000; a Keeper of the Privy Purse, $11,000, with three assistants at $3,000 each; a Treasurer, a Controller, a Vice-Chairman, a Controller of Accounts, a Master of the Buckhounds, each at $6,000, per annum; a Grand Falconer at $6,000, an Usher of the Black Rod at $10,000; a Mistress of the Robes at $3,000; eight ladies of the bed chamber at $2,500, ; ten bedchamber women at $1,500 each; ten maids of honor at $1,500; fourteen equerries at $3.500; eight pages of honor at $750; eight lords in waiting at $4,000; fourteen grooms in waiting at $2,000; ten gentlemen ushers at $400; ten sergeants at arms at a similar salary; a poet Laureate, (Lord Tennyson) at $500 per annum; a painter-in-ordinary, a marine painter, a sculptor-in-ordinary, a surveyor of pictures, at $1,000 each; an examiner of plays at $3,000, a principal *chef de cuisine* at $4,000 per annum; a principal cellar master at $2,500; nine housekeepers, 130 housemaids and, lastly, an official ratcatcher at Windsor, at a salary of$80, and another for Buckingham Palace at $60. All these payments, even down to the salary of the official rat-catchers, have to be submitted every year to the House of Commons.

THE *Statesman* hears that Rai Ram Sunker Sen Bahadoor, has been offered the appointment of Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaneer, Rajpootana, on a handsome salary. The chief may be congratulated, says our contemporary, if he can

secure the services of an officer whose ability and experience have long been so well known to the public. Rai Ram Sanker Sen is an officer of rare abilities, and his services in a Native State will be, we believe, of the highest benefit. The matter, however, is yet in its initiatory stage; nothing like a settlement has yet been arrived at.

MR. W. LEE-Warner, C.S., has been appointed to be President of the Council of Regency, Kolhapore, for a period of six months. Could no Indian be found to replace the late lamented Apa Sahib? Kolhapore is not likely to thrive very remarkably under the political department. The people have been accustomed to excellent native rule, and the civilian *hazoors* will make it too hot for them now.

THE THAKUR Sahib of Gondal had the honor of being invited to Windsor Castle, where he was presented to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress by the Secretary of State for India.

THURSDAY, 17TH JUNE.

A SIMLA CORRESPONDENT says there is a canard going about that an Executive Engineer, who had done some excellent work, was recommended for a bonus of a month's pay, Rs. 1,000. The Financial Department refused to sanction it, pleading present financial pressure, but suggested that the man should get a C. I. E. instead! A goodly recompense for labour indeed. Could not the Government devise payment of monthly salaries—of the three figured dignitaries of course—by titles and distinctions? It would be economical and no mistake.

"THE late officiating Postmaster at Mangalore has reason to be proud of himself. On his leaving to return to his substantive appointment the other day, the clerks presented him with an address in which his many virtues were recorded in the most glowing terms. Here are some selections from the address:—"As the rays of the sun are reflected into red, blue and yellow, so your accomplishments shine through every fibre and tendon of you." "The facility of your pen, as well as the eloquence of your tongue, is superhuman." "Your power of uniting as well as disuniting people is incomparable, as many an instance offers itself to us. Above all, respected Sir, your science of physiognomy enabled you to read the thoughts of each individual, to find out where the weak entrance of the cerebral fortress was." "Your affability and exhortation rallied many a failing hand. In a word, you were everything to everybody. Your eloquent tongue has infused into our mind many an unheard of and civilised idea." "Although you separate from us in body, we hope you will never forget us in your mind, and to favour us at times with your magical pen from wherever you are. We wish a happy voyage to you, prosperity to your better-half, and long lives to your youngsters." Too good to be lost. A good old man of the old school ordered a letter to be written for him in English. When it was written and explained to him he asked, what is the meaning of the last line? "Oh, it is the set form your most obedient servant." "Is that it, then why not make it most, most, most? The Sahib, will be better pleased with the repetition."

ALL safes which have ever been invented must yield the palm for security and contrivances for resisting burglarious assaults, to the Chancery Lane State Deposit, which a recent visitor describes as one of the wonders of London. A Company are the proprietors, and, we understand, that it is one of the most profitable share investments of the day. The following particulars will be found interesting. Upon arrival at the "Safe Deposit", your card is carefully scrutinised, before the stalwart janitor unlocks the first of the iron gates through which you pass, and two or three other massive gates must be turned on their hinges ere you can reach the safe itself. It is a huge thing divided into five compartments, and each compartment contains a thousand lesser safes, in which are stored valuables of every description, whose collective worth is known to no living being. Each compartment is closed by a door of colossal proportions and enormous weight, constructed in three pieces, the central piece consisting of a tempered steel plate. Imagine a burglar at work on one of these doors with a drill of the highest temper. When the drill touched the central plate, after boring the soft outer one, it would break like a match. But imagine that the door was pierced, though pierced it could not be, how would he deal with the clock-work arrangement, which renders the fastenings absolutely inviolable? When the clock-work contrivances are fixed for the night, not a door can be opened by human skill until the moment for which the clock-work is set on the following morning. Beyond these doors the safes are ranged on either side of a narrow passage. The safes are of all sizes, and each has two locks with two keys. There are thousands of keys and no two are alike. The renter—who pays one to five guineas annually, according to the size of his safe—holds the key of one lock, and the Company hold the other: so the renter cannot open his safe without the assistance of one of the Company's officers, nor could any officer of the Company open it without the assistance of the renter. Bank-notes and securities of all sorts, gold, diamonds, title-deeds, plate—these are amongst the possession which the Company have in their keeping. Underneath the safes are vaults, built on columns, and containing strong rooms of different sizes, and over and under these, and all around them, are corridors which are patrolled at night by watchmen with loaded revolvers.

"UNEASY lies the head that wears a Crown," seemingly applies to a very disagreeable extent to the chief millionaires of America. It is said that the Vanderbilts, the Astors, and the Jay Gaulds are constantly guarded against assassins, as are the Viceroy and Chief Secretary for Ireland. Regular patrol duty is done day and night, and upwards of twenty detectives are employed exclusively for this purpose.

THE authorities in Russian Poland are now taking a census of all the foreigners in the province, with a view to the assessment of the fifty-rouble tax on strangers.

FRIDAY, 18TH JUNE.

A correspondent from Simla writes to say that the Government of India is going to reenforce the rule regarding the rent of the Government buildings. The rule runs:—"The rent to be recovered for the occupation of Government buildings from Government officers other than those allowed rent free, or the rent for whose residency has been fixed under some special sanction, shall be fixed by the Superintending Engineer of the circle. The rent will be fixed at a rate that will bring in interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. on the actual or estimated capital cost of the property in addition to a fair allowance for risks and average cost for repairs.

THE editor of a recently started paper at Bangolore gives his readers the following advice:—We must ask our subscribers to avoid an evil, very common in India,—lending newspapers. We do not hesitate to say that this is one of the greatest evils that journalism here has to contend with. If every person who reads a newspaper were to pay for it, the proprietors would be able to improve their papers, and also reduce the price. We feel almost assured that if Moses had lived in the present day, he would have included the lenders of newspapers among the "Cursed," and those who adopted the opposite course, among the "Blessed." People do not borrow other things as they borrow newspapers; they do not borrow coats, boots, or hats, and we hope that copies of the *Evening Mail* will only be found in the hand of those who subscribe for them."

ACCORDING to reports from the frontier, says an up-counrry paper, the Bonerwals, since the hot weather came on, have dispersed to their homes and gathered in their crops, knowing that the season for an expedition is past, They have left a few men to watch the frontier at various points, and it is difficult for travellers to pass across. The blockade is still maintained, but the force of the Guides at Rustum has been reduced to twenty-five men. The Bonerwals are in especial fear of an advance by Main Khan and Sunghao over the crest of the range. The advance by this route is much the easiest. The country is open and free from obstacles; and is, moreover, within British boundaries. Once the crest is gained, the Salarzai plain lies below unprotected. The ascent of the side of the hill, moreover, presents no difficulties. The Bonerwals, aware of all facilities afforded for an attack from this side, have raised strong entrenchments along the crest. These are still occupied by a few men who keep watch.

THE proceeds of the garden fete at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, to start a nursing home and women's ward in the Ripon Hospital, were more than Rs. 3,000.

SIR JOSEPH PEASE, known in connection with the agitation against the opium traffic, is trying to get the House of Commons to pass an act abolishing capital punishment. That will be an undertaking worthy of his zeal, devotion and energies in the cause of humanity.

IT IS pointed out that the sanction and countenance of China to a Thibet Mission were accorded ten years ago, though the Indian Government is only now availing itself of the permission given. The following clause was included in the Convention signed at Chefoo in September 1876:—"Her Majesty's Government, having it in contemplation to send a Mission of exploration next year by way of Peking through Kansuh and Kokonoor, or by way of Szechun, to Thibet and thence to India, the Tsung-li-Yamen, having due regard to the circumstances, will, when the time arrives, issue the necessary passports, and will address letters to the high provincial authorities and to the Resident in Thibet. If the Mission should not be sent by these routes, but should be proceeding across the Indian frontier to Thibet, the Tsung-li Yamen, on receipt of a communication to the above effect from the British Minister, will write to the Chinese Resident in Thibet, and the Resident, with due regard to the circumstances, will send officers to take due care of the Mission, and passports for the Mission will be issued by the Tsung-li Yamen, that its passage be not obstructed." The convention was not likely to avail particularly, or else where was the necessity of Mr. Macaulay's fresh Chinese Mission?

AMONG the many curiosities to be seen at the Colonial Exhibition are some South African natives, brought over by a gentleman exhibiting in the Cape section. These are a Kaffir and his wife, and their baby—a most comical little creature; a little man and woman of mixed Bushman and Hottentot blood, and two stalwart Zulus. The Kaffir and his wife are civilized, and are dressed in European costume; the man is well-informed and speaks English fluently, having been a native policeman in Queenstown, British Kaffraria. His wife is a good-looking woman, and an excellent representative of her race. The Bushmans and Hottentots, as is their nature, lack the dignity of the Kaffirs and Zulus, and delight to get away amongst the spectators, when by gesticulation, jabber, and shrieks of laughter they can attract a crowd. As for the Zulus, who are not even partially civilized, and only speak their own language, clad in their blankets they hardly seem to have settled down yet to the strange novelty of their position. The bigger of the two, a magnificently built savage, does not at all appreciate English curiousity; he does not object to the men so much, but the ladies who crowd round him are really too much for the poor fellow." He will probably soon get accustomed to the ways of polite society. The Andamanese and Necobarese, who were brought over to the last Calcutta International Exhibition, were more tractable.

SATURDAY, 12TH JUNE.

M. PASTEUR has received from the Emperor of Brazil the Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Rose. There is no hurry for showering stars and orders yet. There will be time enough for it when the Monsieur's theory is proved beyond questioning.

THE people of Berne have rejected the Bill for making vaccination compulsory in the district by 28,608 votes against 26,215. Yet countries in the far East, like Japan and India, have accepted the compulsion theory already.

THE *Politische* gives currency to a Lisbon rumour to the effect that the King of Portugal, Don Luiz, will abdicate in favour of his son soon after his marriage.

IT IS a noteworthy circumstance that Miss May, the sister of Sir Thomas Erskine May, died at Folkestone on the same day that her brother died at the New Palace of Westminister. The lady was in her eighty-fourth year.

AN OFFICIAL statement has been published in Berlin setting forth that increased restrictions on public meetings have been rendered necessary by the active Socialist agitation which is being carried on among workmen.

IN THE days of Aurungzeb, the ancestors of Holkar held lands in the neighbourhood of Aurungabad. On this ground, Holkar receives annually the few rupees to which he is entitled as patiellee, or village headman, from the Nizam's Government. It is said that the cash is duly despatched to, and a signed receipt obtained from him in this capacity, without reference to the existence of regal power.

THE ERUPTION of Mount Etna continues to increase in violence. Eleven craters have now appeared, from which immense torrents of lava are issuing and rushing rapidly down the mountain towards Nicolosi, the streams at some points being over 200 metres in breadth. Monterosso is seriously threatened by a stream of lava which is descending the mountain side in its direction. Measures have been taken to rescue the inhabitants should it be necessary.

A NATIVE of the Soudan, at the head of fifty Arabs has cut the telegraph line in the vicinity of Jeddah, and proclaimed himself Mahdi. In a skirmish between the rebels and some Turkish soldiers the latter lost several killed and wounded. Subsequently a detachment of troops, commanded by the Caimakan, encountered the new Mahdi and captured seven of the followers, who were thereupon beheaded, their heads being afterwards exposed on spikes at the gates of Jeddah. It is not yet known whether the pretended Prophet himself succeeded in escaping.

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MR. ROMEIKE's latest proposal is that decayed unemployed gentlemen should be utilized for the purpose of an Escort Supply Agency. The object of the agency "would be to supply escorts to ladies who visit London, or who reside in London, but have no male friends upon whose time and courtesy they can make sufficient claim." Mr. Romeike "respectfully submits" the following list of prices:—"Best quality! For £5 daily or £1 per hour, we can offer the services of younger sons of peers, baronets, and military and naval officers. The escorts will be faultlessly dressed by contract with a West-end tailor. Decorations 20 per cent. extra. Then, there are to be superfine escorts for 50s. daily or 10s. per hour; high toned escorts for 20s. daily or 2s. 6d. an hour; and households for 1s. 5d an hour." The domains of artificiality literally know no bounds. What will be the duty of these ladies' men we wonder.

SAYS THE *Civil & Military Gazette*:—"The great excitement which, according to Reuter, prevails in America, owing to the seizure of American fishing boats, had its immediate origin in events recorded by the English papers just received. What had then happened, however, was merely an episode in a long standing quarrel, some seventy years old. The *Standard* gives a fair epitome of the case. The Government of the United States, after the recognition of American independence, wanted to exercise the same rights and privileges, in the northern fishing waters, which they had possessed when their country was still a British dependency. The people of Newfoundland objected; though they were willing to admit the right of Americans to fish any where up to within three miles of the coast line. But different interpretations were given to this three miles limit. The Nova Scotians and Newfoundlanders would measure it from a line drawn from promontory to promontory of their much indented coast line, whenever the distances between two headlands was not more than six miles; whereas the Americans have always tried to measure the three miles everywhere from the actual shore. This is the main point of dispute. What makes the New Englanders so anxious to trespass on the preserves of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, is the fact that five thousand miles of the coast line of British North America feel the beneficient effects of a cold Arctic current which only cools 1,070 miles of the United States shore to a temperature suitable for cod and herring. These and other cold water fish are mainly found, therefore in the Canadian waters. Disputes, as already stated, have been always occurring for many years past; and the present trouble may subside as others have. It is to be hoped, however, that a reasonable understanding may be arrived at, which will finally put an end to all possibility of tension in the future.

THE same paper says:—Amongst the recent reforms in the administration of the Kashmir State, which, we believe, owe their existence to the efforts of Baboo Nilambar Mukerjee, is one which marks a new departure in the affairs of that State. It has now been decided that the former practice of recovering sums alleged to be due to the State, by means of a summary process—the distinctive features of which were that the alleged defaulter was seized and thrown into prison, while the whole of his property was attached and confiscated—should be abolished, and that the State must sue and establish its claim in the ordinary civil courts just as any private suitor. We congratulate the Maharaja on this new regulation, which we are all the more pleased to commend, as it has often been our duty to refer to the administration of his lovely country in a different spirit. We would fain believe that His Highness has the best of intentions towards his subjects, and really means to govern well to the best of his ability.

MESSRS MACMILLAN and Company, the London publishers, announce the early appearance of the fifth and concluding volume of Mr. Talboys Wheeler's "*History of India*," in which the writer will deal with the rise and growth of British rule in the country, from the first establishment of the East India Company down to the present time. Practically, this volume will form a separate work, and will be entitled "*India under British Rule*." The earlier volumes of the History are now out of print.

THE Liberal Four Hundred of Deptford have once more accepted Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose as their candidate in the approaching General Elections. Mr. Ghose's chances of success are said to be stronger now, since a number of Liberal electors are dissatisfied with their present representative. We wish Mr. Ghose all success.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1886.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR.

THE HAND of death has removed one more illustrious noble of the land. The country mourns the death of His Highness Maharaja Tukaji Holkar. His Highness was known to be suffering from a complication of diseases for a long time, and early last week his case was pronounced hopeless. Hakim and alopath, *sannyasi* and *vaidya* failed alike, and His Highness expired at 11 o'clock in the morning on Friday. Tukaji Holkar's long reign extending over a period of forty-three years, was one of unbroken prosperity, and, though peace was disturbed in the earlier stormy days now and then, the Indorites had never reason to complain of their ruler. The prince, who was a protege of the British Government, was raised to the throne of Indore from a comparatively humble position in 1843, when after the restless days of Mortand Rao and his two other adopted brothers it was left vacant and placed at the mercy of contending factions. How well Tukaji discharged his important and responsible duties as the ruler of Indore is known to all. The material prosperity of his people was always nearest to his heart. Cotton and Opium industries of His Highness' territories are flourishing and their success bears ample testimony to his well-aimed endeavours in that behalf. The Indorites boast of several cotton mills, one of which was owned by their ruler himself. The public works of his Highness' territories received the fullest attention, and the Holker State Railways will bear ample testimony to His Highness' enlightened economic policy. Education was not neglected either. Besides various other schools and pathsalas, His Highness was the founder, patron, and supporter of the Indore Rajkumar College, which has been the means of imparting the blessings of English Education to the nobility of Central India. Orthodox as he was, his spirit of toleration was remarkable. He had a high respect for the late Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, and marked his friendship and sense of esteem for the deceased by settling a handsome pension on his family, though he differed from him ever so much in religious and social views. For business capacity and practical good sense His Highness was unrivalled among the princes of India, and his financial resources never failed him nor did they prove sources of oppression to his people. The dire days of the mutiny, when he was quite a young man, proved his true metal. His people and his troops, at least a majority of them, were galled at what they regarded as tyranny of the British, and rose against his authority and openly joined the insurgents. The temptations before him of heading the insurgents and of re-establishing if possible the prestige and honor of his illustrious family which had been tarnished at Mandaisur, were great. So were the dangers that beset him on all sides, for his own life and property were jeopardised by his refusal to join the rebels. But he stood firm and undaunted like a rock against all threats and all temptations, and did conspicuous service to the Paramount Power. But for his services the restoration of peace and quiet in that part of the country would have been well-nigh impossible. Somehow or other however, he came, to be regarded not very favourably by the Foreign Office and as a consequence had his services never fully recognised or requited. Though he risked his very life and property in the cause of the Paramount Power whom he sought to serve loyally, dark hints and innuendoes were not wanting in high official circles to indicate the suspicions that rested upon his conduct in those stormy days. But the mystery was never cleared up, much less will it be now. The Maharaja protested fidelity, and assured that his conduct was always overboard and the Foreign Office with all its resources at its back, could never prove that it was otherwise. Still a dull veil of suspicion was always studiously hung round his individuality, though at a sufficiently respectful distance, and the Foreign Office never attempted to tear it asunder or to define its precise nature, extent or character. The tardy act of justice to Maharaja Scindia implied in the restitution of Gwalior, was never extended to Maharaja Holkar. inspite of His Highess' repeated remonstrations and protests. His ill-requited services during the stormy days of the Indian mutiny have always been pointed at with ill-concealed scorn and indignation, and it is not improbable that anxious cares and solicitudes may have wholly been without influence on the breakdown of His Highness' health. He lies now, however, beyond the reach of the breath of foul calumny and base suspicion, and cares not for the favours or frowns of an earthly ruler. He did his duty to his subjects and his sovereign well, and therein lay his chief satisfaction and happiness. Let us hope that young Bala Saheb who succeds his illustrious father on the Indore Guddi, will follow in his enlightened footsteps, and be equally worthy of the esteem of his sovereign and the loyalty and devotion of his people.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

MR. JOHN SLAGG, who represented Manchester in the last Parliament, has, for some time past, been persistently agitating for the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. He never discusses Indian affairs without advocating the dissolution of that body. "Its extreme unpopularity," said Mr. Slagg in his recent *Nineteenth Century* article, which we noticed the other day in these columns, "in India with all classes—officials, unofficial Europeans, and the people—is notorious, and the reason of it easy to divine. Either the members of the Indian Council do, or do not, exercise a prevailing authority over the Secretary of State for India. If they do not—if, as some people allege who ought to know, they are little more than highly-paid clerks—then clearly the sooner such a costly and superfluous body is dissolved the better. If, on the other hand, they do determine the policy of the Secretary of State, on what ground is the judgment of the India Council held to be of higher authority than the judgment of instructed public opinion upon the spot? The probability is that the former alternative is the more correct of the two. The members of the India Council—such of them at least as are retired Indian officials—are doubtless content, for the most part at the close of a laborious life, to draw their twelve hundred a year, and live very much at their ease in Zion. But the world has no evidence of this. And practically it comes to this, that the final appeal in all matters Indian is supposed by the people of Great Britain and India to rest with a secret and irresponsible conclave of fifteen retired Indian officials. No institution could be imagined more repugnant to the spirit of British politics than this, and the profound hostility with which the Princes of India regarded it is most natural and inevitable. The Parliament of Great Britain is the tribunal to which the people of India look in all cases of collision between them and the Indian bureaucracy; but by this singular device of an Indian Council, we have contrived to build up a second dead wall of officialism, and an inner line of defence, so to speak, beyond which the petitioners for Parliamentary interposition feel that they are unable to force their way."

The Indian Council, as the reader knows, was constituted under the Act of 1858 which provided for the extinction of the East India Company and the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown. The Council was established with a view of giving the Indian Minister the benefit of the special knowledge of India which was possessed by the Court of Directors. By the Act of 1858 the Secretary of State for India became the arbiter of the destinies of the teeming millions of this country. He was made responsible to Parliament for his acts, and furnished with a body of advisers to supply him technical knowledge of India. The wisdom of this arrangement cannot for a moment be questioned. It will be admitted that English statesmen, who serve their apprenticeship in Parliament and who are assumed to know sufficiently the duties of every great ministerial office under the Crown, cannot, from the very nature of things,

be expected to understand difficult and complicated Indian questions. When the India Bill of 1858 was passing through Parliament, that veteran statesman, Mountstuart Elphinistone, thus wrote about the proposal to establish a Home Council for India: "The great point, of course, is the Council, and I think that the proposal will furnish a body of excellent advisers for an honest able and moderate Secretary (such as Lord Stanley appears to be), and that it will supply the deficiencies of a lazy or indifferent one [such as the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Hartington were] much better than the ordinary clerk of a Board of Control would do, but that it will afford very little protection against a rash, fanciful, and self-willed chief [such, we may add, as the Marquis of Salisbury was], and none at all against one who shall combine with a ministry in a deliberate plan to appropriate the patronage of India, or to make use of that country in any other way favourable to their own power or stability." It is true that the Council of the Secretary of State is rather a consultative than an executive body, and that its members are unable to give effect to their views, but as they can always publish their protests when they dissent from the views of their chief, their presence imposes an important check on him, except, of course, in the case of an imperious man like Lord Salisbury. It is the duty of the Secretary of State to form an independent judgment on the acts of the Government of India and to enable him to do this, he ought to consult men who have technical knowledge of Indian affairs. Those who argue that this knowledge may be supplied by the Government of India, forget that to make the Indian Minister depend upon that Government for the special information which he requires, would be practically to constitute the Viceroy, judge in his own cause. If the Indian Minister is not to form an independent judgment in the acts of the Viceroy and his Government, the India Office might be abolished altogether, and the Governor-General in Council vested with absolute power. That the members of the Indian Council, though unable to give effect to their views, have often done valuable service to the people of this country, cannot be doubted. We need only instance the cases of the Vernacular Press Act, the repeal of the cotton duties, and the late Afghan war, to show the usefulness of that body. These cases are still fresh in the recollection of the public. We know that Lord Salisbury, while at the head of the India Office, sanctioned the Gagging Act, the remission of the cotton duties, and the second Afghan war without consulting his Council. Some of the members of the Council recorded emphatic protests against these measures, and though their protests did not prevent the carrying out of the obnoxious proposals against which they were directed, their publication produced a good effect on English public opinion.

We are quite ready to admit that, as at present constituted, the Council of the Secretary of State for India is powerless for much direct good. The powers and functions which could be exercised by this body are not clearly laid down by the law. Attempts have from time to time been made to define them, but without success. The truth is, as the late Mr. Fawcett pointed out, that the Act of 1858 is so obscurely worded that, endeavouring to interpret some of its most important provisions, the highest authorities have arrived at diametrically opposite conclusions. In a discussion upon the powers of the India Council which took place in the House of Lords in 1809 Lord Salisbury said:—"In reference to every question in which expenditure is involved—that is to say as you well know, in reference to every question of every kind, because I believe there is hardly any question in which expenditure is not involved, directly or indirectly—the Indian Council have the absolute and conclusive veto by a bare majority over the decision of the Secretary of State." Lord Salisbury who was then in Opposition, explained that he had arrived at this conclusion after consulting the highest authority who, we believe, was no other than Lord Cairns. On the other hand, the Duke of Argyll, the then Secretary of State for India, maintained exactly the opposite opinion and said that in his interpretation of the law, he was supported by the Lord Chancellor, Baron Hatherley. When the Lord Chancellor in office interpreted the law in one way, and an ex-Lord Chancellor interpreted it in an exactly opposite way, there must be some uncertainty in the law The highest legal authorities having differed as to the interpretation of those provisions of the Act of 1858, which relate to the functions and powers of the Indian Council, it must be admitted that the law stands in urgent need of amendment. Again, Lord Salisbury, while at the head of the India Office, was able to throw to the winds his own interpretation of the Act of 1858. His lordship did not hesitate to adopt an aggressive frontier policy involving an immense expenditure, not only without the sanction of the Council, but even without laying the question before it. When the Indian Council can thus be reduced to a mere cipher, its constitution must be pronounced extremely unsatisfactory. The wisest course would certainly be not to abolish the Council, but to remodel it and remedy the defects in its constitution. Sir Erskine Perry has justly remarked that "it is only in some body like the Council of India that any stability of purpose or knowledge of the past policy of Government can be found." Sweep away the Council, and the Indian Minister who, as a rule, is completely ignorant of the affairs of this country, will act without any check whatever. He is no doubt constitutionally responsible to Parliament, but that responsibility is purely nominal, as the House of Commons does not care to enforce it. The Indian Council protested strongly against the remission of the cotton duties and that is mainly the reason why Mr. Slagg is so anxious to see that body swept away. Our countrymen should agitate for the re-organization of the Secretary of State's Council, and not for its dissolution. The abolition of this body will enable the Indian Minister to sacrifice Indian to English interests without any check or hinderance whatever.

ENGLISH RULE IN INDIA.

IT is in the highest degree desirable that a Native of India who undertakes to discuss the results of British rule in this country should deal with his subject in a perfectly judicial spirit. He should extenuate nothing, nor set down aught in malice. The critics of English rule in India may be broadly divided into two classes—the optimists and the pessimists. The former are never tired of dilating on the manifold and inestimable blessings which British administration has, to their thinking, conferred upon the country. They would have the world believe that it has proved an unmixed good, and that British administration in India, to use Sir Lepel Griffin's enraptured language, "is the most perfect system of Government that the world has yet seen." The pessimists, on the other hand, do not hesitate to say that the English occupation of India has proved an unmixed evil; and that if they left the country to-morrow, the people would greatly gain by the change. If a thoroughly calm and dispassionate spirit were brought to bear upon the discussion of the question, it would be found impossible to agree wholly with either of the two schools of critics. A careful examination into the whole subject will show clearly that British rule in India has proved neither an unmixed evil nor an unalloyed blessing; and that while it has conferred great benefits upon the country, it has, on the other hand, done incalculable mischief.

These reflections have been suggested by Mr. Amrita Lal Roy's paper on English rule in India in a recent number of the *North American Review*. We regret that, in undertaking to enlighten the American people about the results of the English occupation of this country, Mr. Roy does not discuss his subject in a judicial spirit. He does not seem inclined to allow that British rule has done any good to India. He thus begins:—"There is a string of phrases about the English occupation of India, which the genius of the English people has stereotyped into cant. Security from foreign aggression, domestic peace suppression of dangerous rites, protection for women and children, equality of all classes before law, the diffused education and extended commerce railways and public works, and other benefits of the undefined entity, called civilization, introduced by a superior to an inferior race (whatever those words may mean)—these are said to be the many blessings of English rule in that country. It is taken for granted in a general way that Englishmen saved India from anarchy and ruin, and gave her order and the beginnings of civilized life. A great many good people, on both sides of the Atlantic, who get their knowledge from the usual sources, honestly believe that she is very much better with her present rule than she would otherwise be. But the truth is this: India has given to England wealth and fame, and England has brought upon India penury and shame. Instead of being a means of civilization, English rule in India is almost an excuse to keep up barbarism in the nineteenth century." It is perfectly true that India has given to England wealth and fame. India has been justly described as the brightest jewel in the British diadem. We know there are many Englishmen who make light of the material value of India to England. That this view is thoroughly unsound was proved to demonstration with the help of incontestable facts and figures by Lord Randolph Churchill in his famous address delivered at Paddington in May, last year. His Lordship, in the course of that speech, declared in the plainest and most emphatic terms that without India, England would cease to be a nation. But has England done nothing for India? It cannot be denied that British rule has established peace and order throughout the length and breadth of this continent. The *pax Britannica* which we now have the good fortune to enjoy is certainly the result of the English occupation of India. The establishment of peace and tranquillity from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin would alone justify the presence of the English in India. We are quite ready to admit that we have to pay dearly for the domestic peace and security from foreign aggression which we enjoy under our present rulers; but that is a different question altogether. On the decline of the Mogul Empire, India became a prey to anarchy and disorder, which would have continued much longer had not the English appeared on the scene and put an end to them. We, however, entirely go with Mr. Amrita Lal Roy when he says that India has been becoming poorer and poorer since the establishment of British rule. He justly remarks that signs of prosperity in the country can be seen now in the seaports and a few centres of Government alone; that the interior almost everywhere presents only ruin and destitution; that the ruined Native industries have thrown increasing numbers upon an impoverished soil; and that nearly 80 per cent. of the people are more or less in the hands of the money-lender. He institutes an interesting and instructive comparison between the material condition of the people in British India with that in the Native States. He writes:—"Even in the existing Native States, which have suffered from commercial competition, because they dare not levy imposts, the peasantry are not in debt, nor do they suffer from frequent famines. The reason is that in India the landlord has always been the best possible one, but the English Government has stepped in as a private corporation and absentee rack-renter doing no duties towards its tenants, and extorting more than its rights. Its sole aim is to get up a revenue with the least possible thought spent upon it. Fallow and cultivated lands are charged the same in English territories, the result being exhaustion of the soil from want of rest, while the Native rule is to assess fallow land at a rate only one-eighth of the cultivated. The English Government, unlike the Native, further checks improvement by taxing wells sunk at the personal cost of the cultivator. Its assessment is based on the tenants' produce in a good year, of which it appropriates, on an average, forty per cent., puts its value in cash, fixes regulation times for collecting, and leaves the machine to do the rest. The result is that often compelled to find cash, before his harvest is in, the same amount in bad seasons as in good, the luckiest farmer must resort to the money-lender nine times out of ten. Native rulers take payment in kind, of from a fourth to a third of the produce of the year, according as it is good, or bad; they make postponements, and even partial or total remissions in bad times, while the arrears a-

rent are allowed to stand without interest, thus saving the peasantry from two great causes of usury and ruinous civil suits. Pasture land is in Native India, but English India has a Forest Department and Forest Laws, which have increased the value of grass and wood in the same way as that of salt, so that the cattle are deteriorating, and manure and fuel are scarce; of local cesses there are few in Native territories but a good many in the English. Lastly, the worst native tyrant could be beseeched, cajoled, frightened; but there is no appeal from the tyranny of a corporate machine." The accuracy of these observations will be questioned by few persons who are acquainted with the real state of things existing in the country.

Mr. Amrita Lal Roy, we are sorry to see, denounces the salt-tax as an oppressive impost. The Salt Duty, as we have often said in these columns, may stink in the nostrils of sentimental philanthropists; but it is a most unobjectionable source of revenue, thoroughly suited to the circumstances of the country. It does not press upon the poorest of the poor, and it is levied with perfect ease and facility. In his condemnation of the extravagance with which the administration of India is conducted and of the mismanagement of the finances under British rule, Mr. Amrita Lal Roy will have the support of all right-minded persons. But he does not give the British Government the credit it deserves for giving the people of India the blessings of Western education. We have no hesitation whatever in saying that if the English had done nothing in India beyond the establishment of peace and order throughout the land and the spread of English education among its people, that alone would have justified their occupation of the country. Mr. Amrita Lal Roy also greatly exaggerates the ill-feeling which exists between the rulers and the ruled in this country. It would be a gross perversion of truth to say that there is any actual antagonism between the two races. In many cases there is unquestionable and most earnest desire in our rulers for the well-being of the Indian people. But even with their good intentions the English have, in many instances, unwittingly done much harm. The importation of Western laws and institutions into the country without adaptation and without regard to its conditions, has often done incalculable mischief. But it cannot be denied that in spite of their sins of omission and commission, the English are the best foreign rulers which India can possibly have, and that we have every thing to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

DIVES has won once again, and Lazarus has been driven to the wall. The absentee IrishLandlord is the type of the former and the Catholic peasantry of the latter.The former, represents but a few hundred, perhaps a thousand, persons, but they are by race and religion allied to, and backed by, five-and-twenty millions of Great Britain; the latter represents a subject race of a little over five millions. Thus unequally matched, the two parties have, off and on since the days of William III. kept up the war, and the issue has been always the same. With persistence unparalleled in history a small band of five millions have fought over and over again for home and liberty for two hundred years and more, against five-and-twenty millions, always to be defeated, but never to lose heart. The order has always been dogged resistance and emigration on one side, and grinding taxation and the most cruel coercion on the other. For a hundred years from the time of Cromwell the policy was one of extreme coercion and spoliation, without a single attempt at tempering severity with justice or mercy, in short of degradation amounting to national extirpation. After the battle of Limerick (1691) that bluff Dutch Sovereign William III. first thought of a conciliatory policy. He wanted to govern by winning the heart of the conquered people, by fusing the Irish and the English into one race, by extending to the conquered Irish all the rights and privileges of the most favoured nation. The spirit of this policy was embodied in the treaty of Limerick which conceded to the people of Ireland perfect religious freedom, the right of bearing arms, the ownership of their estates which had been taken away from them,liberty to sit in Parliament and to vote at elections, to be eligible to all public offices, and to engage in whatever honest profession they thought proper. This may be looked upon as the charter of Irish liberty. But it could not substantially be carried out. The leading nobles of England, who had each his share in the spoliation of the Irish soil, the English squatters who had pitched their tents on the fields of the Irish, and the renegades who had abjured the Catholic faith for Protestantism could not tolerate the idea of allowing the despised natives equal political rights with themselves; they set to work to frustrate the objects of the treaty. Even before it was signed they managed to omit one of its important clauses from the engrossed copy. In justification of this omission the Lord Justices wrote: "Where the land goes there goes the interest of a kingdom; and, no doubt of it, it must be a great mistake in policy, when there is so justifiable a pretence, to lose the opportunity of changing the proprietors from papists to Protestants, as this will be. The Protestants of Ireland will be in perfect despair if the papists are restored." The king, however, was resolute, and the omitted clause, was restored. This, however, did not suffice to do all or even much of the good which the treaty was designed to effect. The Executive had it all their own way, and they followed their own policy in spite of the king. In an Act of Parliament designed to confirm the treaty the clause in question was omitted, and all the other beneficial clauses were completely neutralised by adverse riders. The Penal laws which followed the treaty made the condition of the natives the most miserable, and truly did Grattan say, "the peace after Limerick was to the Catholics a sad servitude, to the Protestants a drunken triumph." The condition was so bad that in 1758 a judge declared from the Bench that "the laws did not presume any papists to exist in the kingdom, nor could they breathe without the connivance of the Government." The first concession made to the despised papists was in 1778, when permission was granted them to hold land, and this was done when England was in "difficulties" with her American and Irish dependencies. In short, it was yielded to superior pressure. Twenty years after complications on the Continent led to another concession, and that was the Union, by which Pitt wanted to conciliate the Irish. It did not, however, emancipate the subject people. The next attempt for the removal of Irish grievances was made by Sir Robert Peel in 1829 when the Catholic Relief Act was passed. But matters did not mend thereby. Mr. Lecky, in his *Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland*, (p. 260) says that in 1833, *i. e.* four years after the passing of the Act, "there was not in Ireland a single Catholic judge or stipendiary magistrate. All the high sheriffs with one exception, the overwhelming majority of the unpaid magistrates and of the grand jurors, the five inspectors-general, and the thirty-two sub-inspectors of police, were Protestant. The chief towns were in the hands of narrow, corrupt, and for the most part, intensely bigoted corporations. Even in a Whig Government not a single Irishman had a seat in the Cabinet; and the Irish Secretary was Mr.Stanley whose imperious manners and unbridled temper had made him intensely hated. For many years promotion had been steadily withheld from those who advocated Catholic emancipation, and the majority of the people thus found their bitterest enemies in the foremost places." The turning point in the history of Ireland dates from 1835,when LordMelbourne secured a majority in the House of Commons with the aid of O'Connell; and the bombast of "blotting out the Channel" was first started. Bill after Bill was brought forward in the House of Commons for he good of the Irish, and passed in the teeth of violent opposition from the Tories, but tonly to be rejected by the House of Lords. Not a single Bill was enacted. The discussion, however, for the first time created a wide-spread feeling of sympathy for Ireland and this was a great gain. The existence of injustice was recognised, and a desire to remove it widely manifested. There was a greater gain. It was in

the administration. From 1835 to 1840 every endeavour was made to drop Government by coercion; and the laws were fairly, justly and firmly enforced. Protestant pretensions were checked, and several Catholic Irishmen were put in high offices. In a word, even-handed justice was administered in every department. The principal author of these reforms was the Irish Secretary, Mr. Drummond. On his death and the fall of the Melbourne administration, matters relapsed into their old grooves, and Irish oppression became wide-spread every-where, the remedy being sought in separation. Mr. Disraeli grasped the question very correctly when he said "a dense population in extreme distress inhabit an island where there is an established Church, which is not their Church; and a territorial aristocracy, the richest of whom live in a distant capital. Thus they have a starving population, an absentee aristocracy, and an alien Church, and in addition the weakest executive in the world." For its remedy he said the duty of an English Minister is "to effect by his policy, all those changes which a revolution would do by force. That is the Irish question in its integrity." He did not, however, do any thing to mend matters. Lord Derby, in 1852, proposed a statesman-like solution of the Irish land question, but the Lords vetoed it. We come next to Mr. Gladstone. He was in the House of Commons in the time of the Melbourne Ministry, but he did not then feel much disposed to help the Irish cause. He supported the pretensions of the Protestant Church in Ireland, in the hope that it would convert the Irish into Protestants. In 1868 he, however, found that the Protestant Church did not effect what he had expected of it, and then he turned his attention to the separation of Government from that Church, and in course of time he effected it. His next care was the improvement of the form of Government. The union had failed completely to remove the manifold evils under which Irishmen laboured, and the obvious alternative was the dissolution of that union, or a separation of the local administration from the hands of the British Parliament; in short of the establishment of a local national Parliament in College Green. That was the great remedy wanted, and he set to work at it with all his unrivalled zeal, ability and courage. The remedy administered would have at once removed all complaints; but it would have told against the interests of the absentee landlords, the Protestant colonists, the converted Irish, and religious bigotry generally, and it was natural for self-interest to rise against the movement. What was worse, self-interest was more powerful, more inveterate and dogged in its perseverance, than pure disinterested liberality for aliens in religion and race. With an overwhelming majority on his side Mr. Gladstone had no reason whatever to doubt he would be ab[le] to carry his Home Rule Bill, and adminis[ter] the much needed remedy. But self-int[erest] got the better of reason and justice. [He] nothing better than "coercion for twenty[-one]" scheme ranged against him, over a [hundred] of his ablest and forward men desc[ribed] and our readers know with what eff[ect] ful as it is to say so, it is a fact th[at] choice between justice and fair-pla[y] hand, and shooting, imprisonmen[t] tion on the other—between pea[ce] happy contented nation, and [war] a large majority of the Briti[sh] mous have accepted the l[ot] rests now with the great [body] next general election—w[ithin] weeks—to declare whet[her] Irish with the olive br[anch] gunpowder. As a su[ccess] people of this count[ry] thrilling interest. [The] cause of justice w[ill]

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HER Majesty the Queen-Empress entered the fiftieth year of her gracious reign yesterday. It being a Sunday the Christian community had special thanksgiving meetings, and there were general rejoicings. As loyal and devoted subjects of Her gracious Majesty we pray that her reign may extend yet to remote years. India joins fervently in the prayer "God save the Queen."

THE LITTLE freak that France delighted to indulge in by despatching a couple of men-of-war from Neuma to the New Hebrides is after all not quite so innocent as France sought to induce people including the British under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs to believe. M. Freycinet protests that the expedition is intended for the protection of the French subjects from the natives who had frequently massacred Europeans, and that his Government would respect the independence of the island as the expedition has no political object. But actual facts have falsified Monsieur's protestations. The news has been confirmed by reports from Sidney and Melbourne that the commander of the French expedition has landed the troops and hoisted the tri-coloured flag in a position which they occupied on the island, and great excitement prevails in the colonies. Lord Lyons has called M. Frycinet's attention to the hoisting of the flag. H. M's. warship *Undine* has in the menawhile proceeded to the New Hebrides and the commander has been odered to report immediately to Government regarding the doings of the French in that region.

THE sudden and unexpected death of Mr. T. D. Miller on Monday last, has brought to a close the *Statesman* libel case. The public had come to take a keen interest in the issues of the trial, and it will be a matter of regret to all that the removal of the plaintiff and prosecutor should make it impossible to clear up many matters that needed clearing up. The *Statesman* has come forward like a noble and magnanimous adversary, and sought to do reparation to Mr. Miller's memory by a general admission that he was largely misled in making the grave charges against Mr. Miller, that he had thought it his duty as a public journalist to make in the interest of the public. Mr. Miller's deposition in the Police Court and his minute and circumstantial denial of the charges had convinced our contemporary of his mistakes, and he was but waiting for a fitting opportunity for withdrawing those charges, when the hand of death intervened and removed the aggrieved from the arena of struggle, toil and unrest. Mr. Miller's civil suit will abate as a matter of course, but there may be some technical difficulties of a simi- settlement of the criminal case, since it been formally committed for trial to the ons, and has the crown for its prosecutor. Ban Behari Kapur's civil case also will, it is d, be withdrawn, now that the principal the struggle is removed. It was not Behari Kapur alone or Mr. Miller that rned in having certain doubtful matters The charges against Mr. Miller were *esman's* own admission, largely un- o may those against Lala turn out

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on of Mr. Hardie, one of the nance Committee now sitting officially contradicted. The d by the Simla correspon- and was accepted by the ect, as the probabilities of e truth of the story. The ever, has sent us a tele- t the report is unfound- contemporary's corres- denied and we are issioner that "Mr. mittee and has no e may not take part in its proposed tours. The assertions made in support of the allegation are said to be equally incorrect; (1) Mr. Hardie has not found himself overruled at every sitting, nor has he been outvoted constantly by the official majority. As a matter of fact all proceedings taken by Committee have been adopted unanimously in every case. Hitherto differences of opinion among members have been eliminated by discussion, no decision has been passed by a majority of votes only (2); as to the constitution of the Committee Mr. Hardie has not demanded, nor has he proposed addition of more non-official members. He has not stated in any letter or otherwise that an impartial examination of the finance of India was impossible with a purely official Committee; (3) As to Mr. Hardie's services no such complaints as those referred to have ever been uttered. Official members on the contrary continue to acknowledge assistance they derive from his commercial and financial experience and his criticism of official opinion." The correspondent of the *Statesman* must evidently have been hoaxed by some bigwig, as will appear from his explanation about this comedy of errors. "I first heard of the resignation, says he, from a gentleman in the Home Department and believed to be a *canard*, but finding the rumour to be very widespread and that people were asserting positively that it was a fact, I went straight to——who confirmed the report at once and gave me the detail which I at once transmitted to you as I received it." All, however, is well that ends well, and no one need be sorry that the split, for there must have been some, has been quietly made up. It was in the nature of things impossible that an official clique should not be tactical enough not to take care that independence should not be allowed to get the better of officialism and expose its thorough rottenness. The Committee will work as it has been constituted, and end in no better fashion.

THE DOG DAYS which the ditchers have had an uninterrupted enjoyment of for the last two weeks have been brought to a close. The literally parching weather had long become intolerable, and Calcutta was ready to give up ghost had it not been for the heavy and welcome showers of Tuesday last. They were, however, accompanied at night by heavy cyclonic gusts, which represented the western periphery of a cyclone that had visited the Bay. The Port Commissioners hoisted flags of alarm, the shipping were communicated with, and all precautions taken in view of a cyclone that was supposed to be approaching. The rains continued with unabated vigour on Wednesday, but no signs of a portentious storm were fortunately visible. Hindoo traditions were belied on Friday before last and the Dusahara festival passed off as dry as it does in Sahara. A dry Dusahara makes the snake more venomous according to Hindoo notions. The sanctity of the *Snanjatra* day however was not violated, and the showers of Wednesday were attributed by old matrons to a "rainy bride groom" (*Badule Bar,*) whom wedlock brought cool as the showers.

THE Belfast riots have fortunately subsided. There has been no further disturbance. Peace and tranquillity prevails. Reinforcement of troops, however, have been sent there as a precautionary measure against a fresh outbreak. The funeral of those who were killed in the Belfast riots which took place on the 13th instant, was the occasion of a considerable demonstration. A great military display was made along the route of the procession, and order was maintained. The movement has, however, spread in another direction. Serious riots have taken place at Sligo between Roman Catholics and Protestants. The Catholics attacked the houses of the Protestants, and destroyed their shops. The riot assumed such serious proportions that the military had to be called out to disperse the mobs. The authorities sent reinforcements of troops to the scene of the disturbance. It has not yet transpired as to how these riots originated. The complicity of the Roman Catholics and Protestants as adverse belligerent parties shows that these riots cannot be altogether divested of a political character. As a matter of fact we were promised much serious affairs long ago. The Government had been placed in a veritable dilemma. The Loyalists would have risen had Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill succeeded, and now of course is the turn of the Separatists. Their leaders, however, let us hope, will have the good sense to perceive that the days of carrying political agitation at sword's point have passed away, and they will have to depend for success entirely on constitutional modes, or else they will forfeit the sympathy and good will of the nations of the world now ranged on their side. Bloodshed and rapine will but give a convenient handle to the advocates of "twenty years' coercion" and it behoves them, in their own interest, to keep within the bounds of law, and watch and work in the hope that truth and justice will yet triumph.

THE Parliament will yet take a few days to dissolve. But the contest has begun already and in right earnest, for the stake is immense and far more important than the decision of a paltry party question. The Conservatives propose to carry fire and sword into the enemy's camp. The spirit in which the forthcoming election is likely to be carried through will be perceived from the announcement that the Conservatives propose to beard the lion in his own den and contest the important constituency of Midlothian. One Colonel Walker will, it is said, contest in the Conservative interest. There need, however, be no serious uneasiness on the score. Mr. Gladstone has reached Edinburgh and his reception there at every stage of stoppage on his route has been most enthusiastic. Mr. Chamberlain has issued his Electoral Manifesto, in which he urges upon his constituents to declare against Home Rule for Ireland. He advocates, however, the adoption of Local Self-government for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, which should be similar in all four cases. Mr. Gladstone is not behindhand. He too has issued his manifesto in which he says that the two only possible policies for the settlement of the Irish question are autonomy and coercion. Autonomy, he maintains, would strengthen the Union, extinguish the bitter feud now existing, develop the resources of Ireland, and redeem the honour of Great Britain. It would, moreover, remove the stigma of the civilised world, and would be the means of restoring the efficiency of the Imperial Parliament. Any half measures he regards as useless. Lord Hartington in his manifesto urges the necessity of the Imperial Parliament, at Westminister, representing the whole kingdom; and the powers conferred by it upon subordinate bodies, his Lordship says, must be delegated, and not surrendered, to them. The right of control his Lordship declares, must be expressly reserved, and justice must be administered by an authority responsible to Parliament. Thus both Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington, while declaring emphatically against Home Rule for Ireland, speak of "local self-Governments" and "subordinate bodies," practically admitting that Mr. Gladstone's principle of concession and conciliation is right in the main. Lord Salisbury is not yet in the field and probably hesitates to air his "20 years coercion" policy any longer, for in that case the chances of his success will be feebler than ever. As a matter of fact his Lordship is already perceiving the necessity of disavowing his pet policy. Speaking at Leeds on the 19th instant, His Lordship denied that he had advocated coercion in dealing with Ireland. He, however, adjured the Conservatives to support the Union. Mr. Parnell, who depends more on the work of organisation than on mere manifestos, is biding his time, and must be working very hard, for his Parliamentary phalanx of 86 will have to be considerably increased. There seems to be a practical unanimity among all the leaders, both Liberal and Conservative, that Ireland can no longer be governed with an iron hand, and some scheme will have to be chalked out that will fit in exactly with the requirements of the case. The measure with which Mr. Gladstone is identified is the outcome of a grand law of evolution which few can understand and none can combat, sway or check. "The twenty years coercion policy" will not go down any longer, and neither Lord Hartington, Lord Salisbury nor their following, with their crude political ideas, have the power to give the nation peace. It is a Gladstone and Gladstone alone that can and will

do it, if the sense of justice and the good sense of the nation at large have not been blunted. We may confidently look forward toMr.Gladstone's being restored to power once more and coming out triumphant of the trial. The vast organisation of Mr. Parnell may show a better figure in the next returns than 86, a body already large and strong enough to retard all Parliamentary business, if it will. With this accession and the magic of Mr. Gladstone's personal influence, it would not be too sanguine to hope that the cause of justice and righteousness will yet prevail.

THE FOLLOWING letter which Nawab Abdul Luteef Khan, Bahadur, C. I. E., lately received from Sir Lepel Griffin, K. C. S. I., will explain the circumstances under which the Nawab has been acting as the Prime Minister of Bhopal during the last five or six months. This letter will completely remove the misapprehension which existed regarding the Nawab's connection with the Bhopal State. We are gratified to see that the Nawab's valuable services are, as they deserve to be, highly appreciated by the Government of India.

Dated, Indore Residency, the 5th June, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency has, at the request of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, appointed Colonel H. C. E. Ward, Deputy Commissioner in the Commission of the Central Provinces, as Minister in Bhopal, and that he is expected to take up his appointment sometime before the close of the present month.

2. It gives me the sincerest pleasure to communicate to you, by direction of theGovernment of India,the following remarks contained in a letter from the Foreign Secretary of the 28th May :—

"I am to request you to inform Nawab Abdul Luteef that the services which he has rendered to the Bhopal State, under trying and difficult circumstances, are fully appreciated by the Government of India. His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to appoint an English Minister in his place ; but this appointment involves no disapproval of the Nawab's action, which appears to His Excellency to have been marked by ability and uprightness. Nawab Abdul Luteef will leave the Bhopal State with a reputation not only unimpaired, but increased by the occurrences of the last few months."

3. To these expressions of approval of His Excellency and the Government of India, I desire to add my personal testimony to the value of your services.

It was in December, 1885, that, at my request, and at a day's notice, you left Calcutta for Bhopal to take up the temporary charge of an exceedingly difficult appointment, until the return from England of an English officer, whom Her Highness the Begum atr that time desired to appoint as Minister. You provisional appointment was fully approved by Her Highness. From that time to this you have conducted your duties at Bhopal to my entire satisfaction, and with singular ability, discretion, and integrity. I should have been well content to see you remain in office. I have always held that, in a Mahomedan State like Bhopal, a Mahomedan Minister is the most suitable ; and His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India have also strongly held this opinion.

4. The appointment of an English Minister of high character and great administrative experience will doubtless be, in many particulars, for the advantage of the Bhopal State ; but it is no more than justice to you to place on official record the fact that the Government are altogether satisfied with your services in Bhopal, and that an English Minister has been selected and nominated by His Excellency the Viceroy in accordance with the urgent and reiterated requests of Her Highness the Begum. It was in accordance with the principle which renders the English Government always disinclined to interfere, except in the last necessity, with the internal affairs of Native States, and fully recognizing his obligation to show the utmost deference and consideration for Her Highness' wishes, that His Excellency the Viceroy intimated his willingness to accede to her request and select a suitable English officer for the post of Minister.

5. The Government of India have assured you that your reputation will be not only unimpaired, but increased by your conduct during the last few months.

6. To this assurance I can add nothing further than my sincere wish for your future prosperity, and the expression of the feeling of warm friendship and esteem which you have inspired in myself, and in those political officers who have had the pleasure and advantage of your acquaintance in Central India.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,

Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

THERE was some talk of closing the courts and public offices to-day, in honor of the Jubilee. But the project fell through somehow or other. A better device, however, of commemorating the occasion has been hit upon by Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey, the well-known firm of jewellers of this city, who have struck neatly designed and elegantly executed silver medals. On the obverse is an excellent likeness of the Queen-Empress and on the reverse a bright-rayed Imperial Crown surmounting a tasteful floral wreath with the inscription, "In commemoration of the fiftieth year of the reign of H. G. M. Queen Victoria, Ascended the throne, June 20th, 1837," in the middle. The medal, we have no doubt, will be highly appreciated by the loyal subjects of Her Majesty.

WE ARE glad to notice, that if Sir Rivers Thompson, on the score of certain alleged irregularities of procedure, refrained from confirming the election of Babu Upendra Chandra Mitra as chairman of the Howrah Municipality, he has done nothing to prejudice his being elected again, should the Commissioners see fit to do so. In a letter to Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharjee, the chairman of a recent meeting of the inhabitants of Howrah, held for protesting against His Honor's action in vetoing the election, the irregularity complained of by the Divisional Commissioner has been explained. His Honor intimates that by correcting the irregularity, it would be still open to the Commissioners to elect Babu Upendra Chandra Mitra as their chairman.

MR. ARCHIBALD E. Gough, of the Presidency College, has been appointed Principal of the Muir Central College at Allahabad. Mr. Gough was long connected, it will be remembered, with the institution, of which he has now been appointed the head before he was transferred to Bengal.

A NOTIFICATION in the *Gazette of India* states that the town and fort of Jhansi, recently ceded to the British Government by Maharaja Scindia, are subjected to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces.

TELEGRAMS.

IN the House of Commons on the 11th instant the Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said that the Government did not intend to proceed with the East India Railways' Loan Bill.

THE Government Bill for the expulsion of the Princes from France has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

A GRAND Review will be held at Aldershot on the 2nd of July, to witness which all the Indians and Colonials now visiting England will be invited in the presence of the Queen.

THE Governor-General sanctions the use of locomotive engines on the Cherra Punji Mountain Railway.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Behar Landholders' Association held on the 13th instant at Bankipur, the Maharaja of Darbhanga in the chair, the following resolutions were passed :—This meeting is of opinion that the advantages supposed to be given to zemindars by the Permanent Tenures Registration Bill are not of any appreciable value, while the trouble, expense, and anxiety that the Bill, if passed, will entail on both zemindars and rayats will be very considerable ; and that the litigation that it may lead to will be ruinous. The meeting, therefore, resolves to protest against the enactment of the measure. That, considering the great development of the postal system during recent years, and the fact that postal arrangements can be easily made for the few places where they do not at present exist, this meeting is of opinion that the imposition upon the zemindar of the dak cess and zemindari dak system, now prevalent in only a few places, is an anomaly which should no longer exist, and the meeting is of opinion that Act 8 of 1862 should be repealed. That the memorial regarding the supply of rassud, read at the meeting be adopted, and submitted for the favourable consideration of Government.

THERE is much sickness among the British troops at Assouan. No less than 150 men have lately died of enteric fever, and 700 invalids are going to Cairo. The report is supposed to be exaggerated.

THE Agents and Executive Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition were entertained at a banquet given on the 16th instant at the St. George's Club which passed off with great success. Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, the Secretary to the Royal Commission, presided. Several speeches were made, rejoicing at the growth of the feeling for Imperial Unity, and expressing a conviction of the great value of India and the Colonies to England, and adding that the Indian and Colonial Exhibition was a pride to the Empire. Mr. E. C. Buck, in responding to the toast of the Indian section, expressed the thanks of himself and his colleagues for the flattering terms in which the Indian Courts had been alluded to by the speakers.

THE Afghan Boundary Commission is still at Khamiab, and its general health has improved. The heat is increasing, and the barometer now marks about 105 degrees in the tents during the day.

THE latest news from Manipur states that Colonel Toker's operations on the Chindwin river were ended successfully. He defeated the rebels at Balek on the 8th of June and occupied Kandat on the 10th without opposition. The Tummoo garrison is to be maintained, but a portion of the troops will be stationed at Kongong, a hill village, 3,000 feet high, eight miles off, which is more healthy than Tummoo.

MR. GILLAM, the Agent of the Bank of Bengal, is shortly proceeding to Mandalay to open a branch of the Bank of Bengal. The Government has offered a site for the building.

Two hundred claims upon the late Burmese Government, not recorded in the Hloot Daw, were lately presented to ex-King Theebaw, who admits the justice of 160 of the number.

THE Siamese portion of the Rapeng Moulmein telegraph line is expected to be finished before the end of this month.

BOSHWEB, the leader of the dakait gang which is responsible for the death of Mr Phayre near Minhla, had some time ago issued a proclamation offering a reward of Rs. 500 for Mr. Phayre's head. The police and the sepoys acted bravely and some were wounded in attempting to recover his body. Mr. Phayre would in all probability not have lost his life had he accepted his native officer's advice against a rash advance. The troops had to retire when their amunitions failed. There was another engagement with the dakaits in which Lieutenant Parsons and Mr. Dobson were wounded severely near the village of Yeni. The sepoy Jumadar behaved admirably but the men are said to have refused to follow. The Burmese Police and some sepoys deserted at the commencement of the affray. British Burma is said to be drained of its best military and Police officers and the European element is said to be thoroughly discontented with their pay and the work they are called upon to perform. Need there, under circumstances like these, be any great wonder that the work of pacification is not proceeding as satisfactorily as might be expected ?

THE following telegram has been received from the Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmere. The statement of the Allahabad paper regarding Jummu, published in its issue of the 9th instant, is a gross misrepresentation. The story related about the differences between the Maharaja and his brothers is perfectly untrue. The Princes are on the best of terms with the Maharaja, and are carrying on their respective duties as usual. No such scene as that described as having happened in open Durbar ever took place. The apprehension of riot and popular discontent, and the Howda incident, are purely imaginary. Jummu is as tranquil as ever. Daviditta owes his post as head of the Stables to the favour of the late Maharaja, which he enjoyed till his Highness's death. That the Chief Judge of the Jummu Sudder Adalut ever refused to obey the orders of Prince Amor Singh is a perfect myth. The introduction of reforms necessarily excites opposition, and such communications should be received by the public with caution.

THE Emmissaries of the Myinzine prince are said to be endeavouring to cause disturbance in Prome which has been reinforced.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C. B., late Deputy Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Suprintendent London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of Children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil, so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*June 16, 1886.*

GENERAL.—The order of the 7th May last granting furlough for six months to Babu Jogendra Nath Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, on deputation as Sub-Manager of the Jellamutha and Majnamutha, estates, in Midnapore, and appointing Babu Hariharain Banerji, to act for him cancelled.

Babu Hemchunder Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bongong Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 26th November 1885.

Babu Nundo Krishna Bose, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

An extension of three weeks extraordinary leave without pay was granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to Moulvi Syed Mahomed Israil, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kushtea, Nuddea.

The order of the 26th May 1886, transferring Babu Anund Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, to Rungpore, is cancelled.

Babu Nilkanto Sircar, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furridpore, is appointed to be a probationer under the Statutory Civil Service Rules, and will remain posted to the district of Furridpore.

Moulvi Ramizuddin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Brahmanberiah, Tipperah, is transferred to the sudder station of that district, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Babu Dwarkanath Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sewan, Sarun, is transferred to Sasseram, in the district of Shahabad.

Mr. S. N. Banerji, Sub-Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, on leave, is transferred to Sewan in Sarun.

Syed Agha Sultan Tafazul Hossein, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, is transferred to Sewan in Sarun vice Mr. S. N. Banerjee, on leave.

Mr. W.C. Taylor, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Khurda, Puri, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the undermentioned gentlemen of their commissions in the "Behar Light Horse"—

Mr. F. M. Haliday, Captain and Pay Master.
Mr. E. G. Williams, Captain.
Mr. A. Ogilvie, Lieutenant.

Babu Soshibhuson Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Muddehpurah, Bhagulpore, is appointed to have charge of the Banka Sub-division of that district.

Babu Komul Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is transferred to Bhagulpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Muddehpurah Sub-division of that district.

PORT TRUST.—Mr. James Henderson is appointed, under the provisions of Act V (B. C.) of 1870, to act as a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, during the absence, on leave of Mr. H. B. H. Turner, or until further orders.

OPIUM.—Mr. A. Elliot, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent Hajipore is appointed to be Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Tehta, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. J. D. Savi, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Tehta, is apptd to be Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Hajipore, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

JAIL.—Mr. C. H. C. Sevenoaks, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Midnapore, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 24th instant.

Mr. M. S. Emerson, Assistant Superintendent of Jails, Alipore, on leave, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail, Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. C. Sevenoaks, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—Assistant Surgeon Taraprosunno Roy, Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, is appointed to be a Chemical Examiner to Government under section 14, Act X of 1886.

Assistant Surgeon Taraprosunno Roy, will continue to hold the appointment of Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. W. Collingwood, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Municipal Bench at Jamalpore in the district of Monghyr, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

In the exercise of the power vested in him by section 4 of Regulation III of 1872, the Lieutenant Governor vests Babu Chunder Narain Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Perguunahs, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge within the Sudder Sub-division of that district.

In modification of the order, dated the 19th January 1886, it is notified that Babu Kedareshwar Roy, Second Subordinate Judge, Backergunge, was on leave for three months under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, and section 141, chapter X of the same Code, from the 4th February to the 3rd May 1886, both days inclusive.

Mr. C. Owen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Birbhum, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The order of the 28th ultimo, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the second inst, appointing Babu Lalit Kumar Bose, Second Munsiff of Goalundo, Furridpore, to the Munsiff of South Raojan, in the district of Chittagong is cancelled.

Mr. P. N. Banerji, First Munsiff of Krishnaghur, Nuddea, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at South Raojan.

In suppression of the order of the 28th ultimo, Babu Kally Churn Ghose, Second Munsiff of Brahmanberia, Tipperah, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the district of Jessore to be ordinarily stationed at Satkhira.

Babu Kullichurn Ghosal, is also appointed to be a Rent-suit Munsiff, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Satkhira Munsiff.

In suppression of the order of the 28th ult, Babu Chundi Churn Sen, First Munsiff of Midnapore, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the district of Nuddea, to be ordinarily stationed at Krishnaghur.

Mr. S Street, Sub-Engineer in charge of the Agenon Subdivision, is vested with the powers of a Canal Officer, in the District of Shahabad, under Act III (B.C.) of 1876

Advertisements.

Notice.

The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 24th of June 1886, at 3 P. M., when the business left unfinished at the Special General Meeting held on the 15th of May will be brought forward.

At the close of the Adjourned Special General Meeting

A Special General Meeting will be held.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to lay on the table correspondence with Government regarding the new draft Municipal Bill inviting an expression of opinion from the Commissioners on its provisions, and to move in accordance with the recommednation of the Town Council the appointment of a Committee to consider the same.

2. To fill up vacancies in the Town Council and other Committees.

3. To confirm the proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee at Meetings held on the 20th May, 9th and 17th June.

4. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee and Tank Committee at Meetings held on the 6th, 7th and 13th May and 8th June.

5. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 8th and 22nd May and 5th and 15th June.

6. Vital statistics for the month of April, 1886.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to 2 P. M. on the 26th instant for the supply of stores to order of the Corporation during the quarter ending 30th September next.

2. Forms of tender, conditions of contract and list of stores required to be supplied can be had on application.

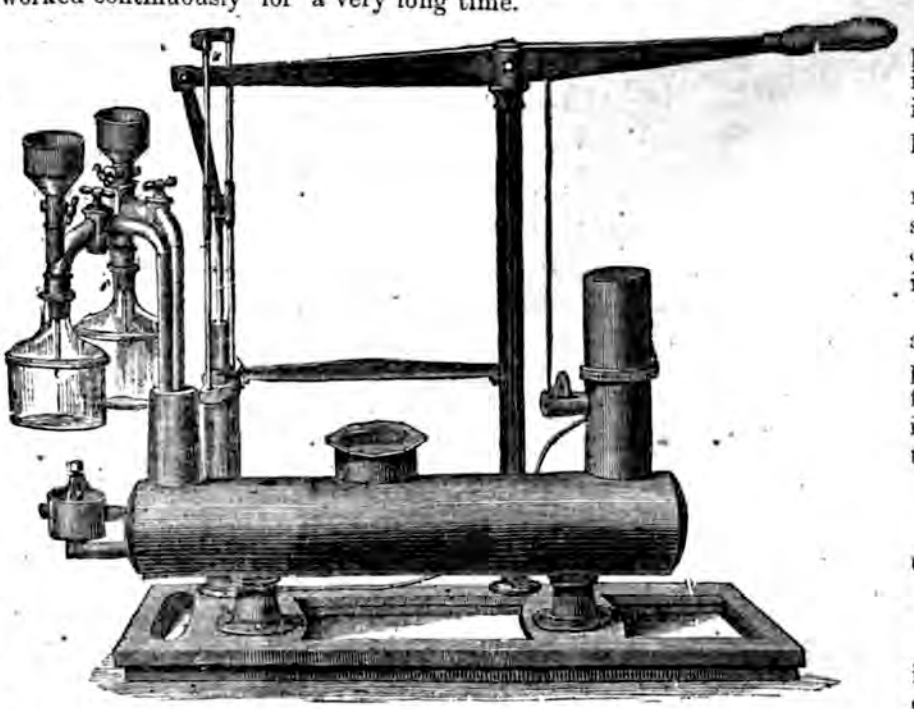
UDOY NARAIN SINGHA,
Superintendent of Stores.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb " ... " 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case...	Cash Rs.	10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.		
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs.	22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
THE
QUEEN EMPRESS'
JUBILEE!!

Fiftieth Year of Her Majesty's Great and Glorious Reign.

COOKE & KELVEY
Have the honor to introduce to the Loyal Indian Public
A HANDSOME SILVER MEDAL,
WHICH HAS BEEN STRUCK IN COMMEMORATION OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
THE
QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA,
HAVING ENTERED THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF HER
GLORIOUS REIGN.
THE MEDAL
Bears on the obverse a beautifully engraved and striking likeness of
HER MAJESTY,
EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE OF ART, AND ON THE REVERSE AN
IMPERIAL CROWN
WITH THE INSCRIPTION—
"In commemoration of the Fiftieth Year of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria."
"Ascended the throne, June 20, 1837."
THESE MEDALS
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
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At the rates quoted below, and from the well-known loyal character of the
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A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street, London, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta. 283

Notice.

Letters of Administration (as in a case of Intestacy) of the Estate and Effects of Sahebzadee Tuckroonnessa Begum late of Russapuglah in the Suburbs of Calcutta deceased have been this day granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to Sahebzadah Mahomed Nusseerooddeen Hyder and Sahebzadee Tuzloonnessa Begum both of Russapuglah aforesaid the Brother and Sister of the said deceased.

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